

PIERRE, Dakota.

The city of Pierre is the county seat of Hughes county, Dakota, and is located on the east bank of the Missouri river, in the geographical center of the proposed new State of South Dakota, and is opposite the center of the great Sioux reservation. It is the present terminus of the Chicago & North-western Railway, is distant 781 miles from Chicago, and through daily trains without change of cars run between the two cities in 32 hours.

The city is mainly built upon the large and broad terraces overlooking the river with its wooded banks and islands, and as the slope of each terrace or bench is toward the river, the city is perfectly drained and is free from the dangers resulting from floods or imperfect sewerage.

PIERRE.

POPULATION OF PIERRE
IS 2,500.

It has an excellent municipal government. The Presbyterian College of Southern Dakota, now in operation, and numerous well equipped, superior educational advantages. There is one first class hotel, the Western Hotel, and ten second class hotels open; two daily and four weekly newspapers, four banks and numerous wholesale and retail houses in various branches of trade.

THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY is settled by farmers and comprises the finest farming land in Dakota. A quarter section or farms of 160 acres, every foot of which can be cultivated, can be bought from \$60 to \$120 depending upon their distance from the city. Government land can be taken up within ten miles from the city. The country west of the river and included in the great Sioux reservation [which is expected will be thrown open to settlement this Spring] is the best wheat growing land in Dakota.

DAKOTA.

A Shipping Point.
Pierre is a shipping point for all Black Hills freight sent over both the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. Freight is sent via the latter line to its Missouri river terminus at Chamberlain, and sent up the river to Pierre for transshipment to the Hills. The traffic between Pierre and Deadwood is immense. In the transportation of freight there are 10,000 tons and miles and 2,000 men constantly employed, the tonnage amounting to about 70,000,000 pounds per annum, and the money annually paid for freighting amounting to over \$600,000 is expended in Pierre.

Pierre is the headquarters for military and ranch supplies. The river by river to the various forts and military posts and to various points along the "Big Muddy," where small settlements have sprung up. Pierre has the trade, although not of less than 50,000 people, including Indians. U. S. A. Quartermaster's office, government storehouse, and offices of a Collector of Customs, and Internal Revenue Collector are located here. The river traffic there are twenty-five steamers engaged during the season, plying between Pierre and the points above and below.

Building Activity.
During the past season there was erected a brick court-house, three brick business blocks, and over 300 wooden buildings, involving an expenditure of over \$1,500,000. There is now in process of erection the Park Hotel, a brick structure 100x120 feet, four stories high, and everything indicates that there will be a great increase in building during the year 1884, and that there will be an active demand for building material and mechanics in all branches of trade.

The first industry established in Pierre was brick making, of which there was manufactured last season over 1,000,000 of superior quality. The ranges have now been completed to manufacture more than 3,000,000 of the coming season. There is a great demand here for iron work, and machinery and machine shop which could make cast pieces for buildings, breaking bones for the farmers, and do repair work on implements and steam-boats, would do a very profitable business.

PIERRE.

A Manufacturing Business.
Can only be established at Pierre, owing to the low freight rates obtained, transportation, the abundance of wood, which is now selling at \$4 per cord, and the immense quantity of coal and other raw material in the adjacent reservation west of the river.

A Jobbing Trade
has already been developed by Pierre merchants with the Black Hills and the country up and down the river, with a lower rate of freight than can be obtained at Watertown or Huron, or any other point in South Central Dakota, and being the only railroad point on the boundary of the reservation, Pierre is destined to become a great jobbing center.

ACTIVITY IN REAL ESTATE began last year and more were made than in the previous two years of the city's growth, and there has been a healthy, gradual advance in the price of city property, and every one has made money by operating in real estate. The indications point to an early spring's business and an advance in prices.

DAKOTA.

Opportunities for Business.
Pierre is an excellent city to engage in any kind of mercantile pursuits, wholesale or retail, because its rates of freight are low; it is the center of a fertile farming country and the supply point of numerous cities and villages located on the banks of the Missouri.

This is a good point to engage in manufacturing business of any kind, and liberal aid will be given to any manufacturing industry. There is a good opening for the manufacture of any article used in building, for flour mills, and there are opportunities to invest in real estate which will produce heavy returns, and money used in the process of building land will pay 25 per cent. If you desire to avail yourself of the opportunities presented in a new country and a rapid growing city, and wish any reliable information in reference to Pierre, it will be gladly furnished by addressing

W. S. WELLS,
PIERRE, D. T.
April 24, 1884 - 6m

PHYSICIANS.

CAMPBELL & WRIGHT,
Physicians & Surgeons
Also local Surgeons for M. V. & T. R. R. Office, one door west of Work & Baker's to e. Logan, Ohio.
J. C. CAMPBELL, M. D. L. C. WRIGHT, M. D.

DRS. deSTEIGER & CABLE,
Physicians & Surgeons
Office at Dr. James Little's, Main street, LOGAN, OHIO.
June 20, 1882-17

J. H. DYE,
Physician & Surgeon.
Office at Main and Mulberry streets, in room formerly occupied by Dr. Dillen, LOGAN, O.
Jan 29, 1883-17

A. H. WILLIGE,
Physician & Surgeon.
Residence - No 220 South Columbus street, corner of Main and Mulberry streets, in room formerly occupied by Dr. Dillen, LOGAN, O.
June 6, 1882-17

W. G. WILLIAMS,
Homoeopathic Physician
LOGAN, OHIO.
Office in the New Building, first door west of Geo. Harrison's, Main street.
June 6, 1882-17

W. W. MONROE,
Resident Dentist,
Guarantees all his work ten years. Hour from 8 to 12 and from 1 to 6. Residence opposite Catholic Church. Office over Hamilton's Drug Store.
July 10, 1882-17

ATTORNEYS.
S. WELBY. **WM. P. PRICE.**
WELBY & PRICE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office, Dillion Building, Market Street, LOGAN, OHIO.
Feb 21, 1884-17

J. J. BURGESS. **JOHN HANSEN.**
BURGESS & HANSEN,
Attorneys - at - Law,
LOGAN, OHIO.
Office in Dillion Block, rear of Court House.
April 17, 1884-17

A. H. BROOKE,
Attorney - at - Law,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Will give special attention to collections and conveyancing. Also real estate agent. Office in Geo. Harrison's office.
July 1, 1884-17

GEORGE W. BREHM,
Attorney - at - Law
LOGAN, OHIO.
Office in City Building.
July 1, 1884-17

JOHN F. WHITE,
Attorney : at : Law,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office with Oughan in the James block July 1-17

BRIGHT & WRIGHT,
Attorneys at Law
LOGAN, OHIO.
Office in James block over First National July 1, 1884

CARL M. BUEHDAUS,
Attorney at Law,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
LOGAN, OHIO.
Deeds, Wills, Mortgages, Leases, Contracts and all attention given to real estate. Office in the Court House.
July 1-17

L. D. VICKERS,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
LOGAN, O.
Office in James block, east end, over Bishop, Higgins & Connelley's Hardware store.
May 17, 1884

BANKS.
FIRST BANK OF LOGAN
LOGAN, OHIO.
Cash Capital \$50,000
J. WALKER, President
C. E. BOWEN, Cashier.

THE PEOPLES BANK
-OF- LOGAN,
Cash Capital \$50,000.
Individual liability stockholders \$50,000.
L. A. CULVER, President,
REUBEN CULVER, Cashier.

GROCERIES.
B. C. McMANIGAL,
At Cardle's Old Stand, Opposite the Court House.

NAIPE and Fancy Groceries.
Pay the Highest Price for Produce.
Oct 25-17

Walnut Street House,
Walnut Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

**First Class in all Ap-
pointments.**
Popular Price \$2.00 Per Day.
OAKS & LODWICK, Prop's.
Jan. 17-3m.

PROBATE NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given, that the following accounts and vouchers have been filed in the Probate Court of Hocking county, Ohio, for audit and final settlement: Isaac Hunsaker, guardian of J. C. Little, et al. And the same will come on for hearing on the 17th day of May, 1884, at 10 o'clock, a. m., or as soon thereafter as may be convenient.
WM. T. ACKER, Probate Judge.
April 24-17

HOW A MAN CAN SAVE HIS RENT.

It is the case with a large majority of the working people of this as well as other countries that they live from hand to mouth; in other words, the end of every month and every year finds them - if, indeed, with all their little debts paid - with nothing laid by to meet the ordinary contingencies of sickness, loss of employment, or the like; and this, though a man may be industrious, sober, healthy, constantly employed, and punctually paid for his labor. The size of his family, the smallness of his wages, or some cause other than tipping and dissipation, keep him always at the extremity of spending his last cent. He never seems to get ahead; he is constantly in the drag. If he gets a dollar ahead to-day, some unexpected necessity puts him behind to-morrow. There is one item, however, he always manages, by the utmost effort, to keep paid up with a tolerable degree of promptness; this item is rent. To keep a home for his wife and little ones, everything else must give way. Little luxuries, little comforts, even necessities, must stand aside to enable him to meet the demand of the landlord for his rent.

Money paid for Rent will buy a House.

If he pays his landlord, how much harder would he try to pay himself, if he was his own landlord, if he knew the money so paid was not lost, but gradually paying for his home? He would not work with greater satisfaction, knowing that he would some day own his home, free of debt, bought with the money he would otherwise have paid for his rent?

It is chiefly owing to Building Associations that thousands of working men in the city of Philadelphia to-day own and occupy their own houses and possess others besides from which they receive handsome little incomes in rent. "What man has done man can do again." Bear in mind the words of the wise man, "If any one tells you that the workman can become rich otherwise than by labor and saving, do not listen to him; he is a poisoner."

Rents Paid are the Poor Man's Wasted Capital.
Therefore, become a landlord instead of a tenant, a householder instead of a house-renter. Procure a home for yourself and family by buying a lot in

OAKLAND.

The lots are large in size. They are all accessible. The prices are very cheap. Any laboring man can apply the money he now pays for rent to the purchase of a lot and build a house, and in five years will pay for house and lot, and not pay rent at all. His property will be worth fifty per cent more in five years than it now is. He can have a house and lot in five years. "What man has done man can do again." Don't pay any more rents, but be your own landlord, and have a Home of your own.

For particulars enquire of
J. B. Butin,
Or LEWIS GREEN, Sentinel Office.

Campaign



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Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

The contents of the May number are, as usual, extremely varied; and in a literary and artistic point of view, in its comprehensiveness and cheapness, and in the interest of its contents, it is far ahead of its contemporaries. Among the notable articles are: "The Origin of New York Churches"; "The Adventures of Bold Alonzo de Ojeda"; "Morocco and the Moor"; etc. Lady Blanche Murray, Edw. W. Pearce, Gary W. Moore, Fanny Driscoll, Annie Thomas and others, contribute delightful serials, short stories, adventures, etc.; and the poems are by Charles Mackay, Wade Robinson, R. H. Shepherd, etc. Prof. W. E. Harris has an admirable article entitled "Geyers," with eleven fine illustrations. The miscellany is large, most interesting and instructive. There are 128 quarto pages, more than 100 illustrations, a beautiful colored plate frontispiece, "By the Sea Waves." 25 cents a copy \$2.50 a year, prepaid. Mrs. Frank Leslie, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

NO EXPERIMENT.
With a majority of people it is no experiment that Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup is sure for Coughs, Colds, Pain in the Lungs, Soreness in the Chest, etc., but for those who doubt, ask your neighbors who have used it or get a free sample bottle of Miller & Co.'s the Druggist. Regular size 50 cent and \$1.00.

Convincing.
The proof of the pudding is not in chewing the string, but in having an opportunity to test the article direct. Miller & Co. the Druggist, has a free trial bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup for each and every one who is afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption or any Lung Affection.

Sure Cure for Piles.
The first symptom of Piles is an intense itching at night, after getting warm. This unpleasant sensation is immediately relieved by an application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy. Piles in all its forms, Itch, Salt Rheum, and Ringworm can be permanently cured by the use of this great remedy. Price 50 cents. Manufactured by The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O. Sold by Miller & Co.

CAUSE OF FAILURE.
Want of confidence accounts for half of the business failures of to-day. Miller & Co. the Druggist, is not liable to fail for want of confidence in Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, for he gives away a bottle free to all who are suffering with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Plants for Sale.
I will be prepared to furnish our citizens and people near and far with any amount of Thrift Cabbage, Tomato, Sweet Potato and other plants for the garden. I guarantee them as first class in quality and in plants.

I will supply the people at my stand on Market Square, commencing the first of next week, with all the early Vegetables, and at which place all orders will be promptly furnished at reasonable rates.
April 3-17.

Mr. Jack Helder, formerly clerk for A. C. Elliot, has accepted a similar position at Nelsonville in the Dev. Saloon.

The Fraud of Cheap Teachers.

Mr. Editor-The article signed "Farmer" in your last issue, speaks the sentiments of a great many ignorant, prejudiced, inconsistent and impracticable directors and school patrons who have no idea or thought of the teacher or the school beyond the money paid out.

They are not as careful in employing a teacher to guide and direct their children as they would be in buying a horse. The price is the sole object. Nothing asked about qualifications, habits, morals, success or experience, and how few ever ask about the certificate.

Now if there was any benefit pecuniary, social or political, to be derived from such a course, there might be some shadow of an excuse for it.

Socially and politically, the cheap teacher is either a cipher or a mighty mischief maker. To the school he is an injury.

For the cheap teacher is generally totally incompetent to do his work, as a consequence the school does not net cannot advance.

The common objection to paying teachers is, that they only work six hours a day. This is a mistake, whatever may be said about it, or whoever may say it.

The progressive teachers, those who command high salaries, put in more time at their work than any other class of workmen. Such a teacher prepares his lessons, studies the nature of his pupils, investigates, plans and arranges work of interest for his school from day to day and looks after many things of which those who have never taught, are entirely ignorant.

Did the "Farmer" ever stop to consider how much time the teacher spends to qualify himself to teach, the expense attached thereto, the outlay in books, papers, educational journals and many school appliances which the directors themselves should furnish?

Does he ever think who pays for the holiday treat, the reward merit cards, books and prizes which his eager child brings home or that they cost anything? The teacher, if he wishes to command the respect of his pupils or exert any influence over them, must wear a little better clothing than the average "Farmer or workman." He must contribute his share to the support of religion and other charities, and by virtue of position, he has many outside duties to perform in the district.

Now Mr. "Farmer" could you bear all the expense, do all the teacher's work, suffer the thousand little annoyances of the school room and be the subject of gossip for the district and still get rich on the extravagant salary of thirty-three and one third dollars a month for six months of the year, or the still more exorbitant demand of \$40 a month for four months.

Who ever heard of a teacher's getting rich?

We think too, that the directors should see to this matter, and see to it well; see to it as the law requires to be taught viz: -Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Spelling and History, be taught to all by a competent teacher, and see to it that he be PAID in proportion to the success of his teaching. Yes, "let them fix their own prices for teaching," and let them teach at their own prices too. Their employing a teacher for \$17 is certainly a step in the right direction, especially since you published it in your boastful way. It encourages the cheap teachers and puts the "reasonable teachers on their guard."

"We hope all the directors will follow the example." The sooner the better for the higher priced teachers. For the sooner the schools become demoralized, entirely broken up, by such a course, the sooner will a complete revolution in our country schools take place.

No wonder the town schools are so far a head of our country schools. As fast as they improve or a teacher succeeds, they advance the pay of their teacher and thus encourage the teacher in his work, and who is any poorer for it?

Yes, "the teacher that teaches the most reasonable (in every sense of the word) should have the best certificate," and he will certainly get on account of the rules of the Board of Examiners. All the teachers who will teach for a dollar a day next winter, should have five minutes notice to get out of the county, and the Board of Examiners should act as a committee to see that they do "get out" forever.

Now teachers, qualify yourselves for your work, set your prices and stick to them. Don't stoop so low as to make the school an auction sale to be disposed of to the highest bidder. Have no fears. It is the intent of the law that you should have reasonable pay for your work. I know the course of the Board of Examiners in the past has tended to help you in this matter and I believe it will continue to do so.

Don't let a director cut down your price because you are a lady.

The man who does that simply because of your sex has not yet learned to respect his mother, wife or sister and would mistreat you without provocation. Don't exert your power to engage with such a set of directors.

So much is said about examination of teachers and their qualifications but who ever heard anything said about the qualifications of directors?

If there is anything practical or useful in the "civil service reform" policy, here would be a good place to try it. At least make every director show that he can sign his own name to an order and give evidence that he can read that order.

See that he is a man of reason, common sense, and sound judgment and whose standard of judging is not his dear self alone. He should be a man of general knowledge and should take interest enough in the school to visit it occasionally and see for himself. He should not put too much faith in his children's reports, and should stand by the teacher whom he helps to employ in all that is right.

When school directors learn to know their duties better and sympathize more with the teachers, the schools will be better, and they will be better satisfied to pay reasonable wages.

Obituary.

NEW PLYMOUTH, O., May 8, 1884.
George O'Neil departed this life, at his residence in Starr Township, Hocking County, O., Sat. eve. May 4, '84, in the 62nd year of his age.

Another of our best citizens goes. Mr. O'Neil had a short illness - Only two weeks from the day of his funeral, he was in the field working, and came to the house suffering with a severe pain under the knee. Drs. Apin and Rannels were called and pronounced erysipelas of an unusual and serious kind. The pain grew almost unbearable, and the Drs. talked of amputation to save life, yet doubted his living through the operation. After several days the pain ceased entirely, and the Drs. thought life would slowly ebb away also, and the results proved that they were correct.

Mr. O'Neil was not a member of any church, but held to the Presbyterian, of which he was a supporter. His pastor was absent till near the close of his illness, but on his return, went immediately to see him. On talking with him about the great change which he himself was expecting, he said he trusted in Christ as his hope of heaven.

That was Friday afternoon, and Sabbath evening he was not, for at 8 p. m., he left this world for another, leaving behind an afflicted family and sorrowing friends.

George was a bachelor, and yet he was the head of a family.

At the decease of two brothers, he took the widow of one and her two children, and the two fatherless and motherless of the other, to his home, and has loved and cared for them ever since, and also a maiden sister, Miss Rosa assisted him in this care, making a family of seven.

They all resided at the old homestead, and these children thus never felt their own father's loss.

A kind and loving uncle, a thoughtful and tender brother, a good citizen and neighbor has left us.

An honest and upright man, and at his funeral, which was held at Pleasant Point M. E. Church, Rev. T. M. Stevenson preaching the sermon as he had that of his aged mother years ago, a large concourse of people gathered to pay their last tribute of respect to their friend, George O'Neil. So many came they could not all get in the house. His remains were laid to rest, till the great day, in the cemetery not far from his late residence.

There seems to be a ground swell. Put your ear to the earth and it sounds like the tramp of the boys behind the "old ticker" with exultant shouts for Tilden and Reform.

It is said Gen'l Grant loses \$250,000 by the bank failures last week. The old Irish adage seems not altogether inappropriate: "what comes over the devil's back goes in under his belly."

The Republican National Convention will meet at Chicago, June 2nd, to delegates, and all others who wish to attend this convention, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. will sell round trip tickets, at reduced rates, good going May 29th, to June 2nd, good returning until June 13th.

The B & O offers special inducements, they are the only line running between the Ohio River, and Chicago, making from six to seven hours quicker time, than other routes, through sleeping cars on all express trains.

The B & O is the only line landing passengers at the Exposition Building, where the Convention will be held. Take the B & O, and avoid the omnibus transfers.

A bill introduced in Congress provides that it shall be unlawful to collect fare on any conveyance in the United States where passengers are unable to secure a seat. Now there is something like civil rights about that for you.

EXAMINERS' TEST QUESTIONS.

MAY 17, 1884.

RULE.

Any applicant detected in giving or receiving aid in any way, will be deprived of the privilege of appearing before the Board for one year.

GRAMMAR.

J. P. H. STEDEM, Examiner.

1. What is meant by established usage as applied to grammar?
2. What does the indirect object always express? Illustrate by example.
3. What properties of the verb do the participle and infinitive have? Give examples and explain.
4. State the mode of the verbs in the following: Proceed we to our task. Could you hear him speak? Had he kept his spirit to that fight, he had been happy.
5. Write a full synopsis of the verb swing.
6. Prepare a model for analyzing sentences.
7. Give a full description of the abridgment of subordinate clauses.
8. Correct: The Scriptures teaches us how to live or die. He seems more than usually cheerful to-day. I know him more than ten years. She dresses neat and still don't look good. I want go without you go.
9. Parse: Narrowing into where they sat assembled. Low, voluptuous music winding, trembled.
10. Analyze or diagram: The word we have drawn, we will sheathe not.

UNITED STATES HISTORY.

J. P. H. STEDEM, Examiner.

1. What benefit did Europe derive from the discovery of the American continent?
2. Speak of the natural, social, political and educational advantages of the United States?
3. What was the condition of the colonies under Cromwell?
4. Describe the grant of the Carolinas.
5. Give a description of the battle of Germantown.
6. Tell what you know of the formation, adoption, and ratification of the Constitution.
7. Describe the election of President Harrison.
8. Give an account of the history of Texas.
9. Tell what you know of President Johnson's term of office.
10. Give a sketch of John Sherman. Who is James G. Blaine?

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

J. P. H. STEDEM, Examiner.

1. What should be taken into consideration in selecting a school site?
2. What kinds of instruction can the teacher impart on the play grounds?
3. Speak of the heating and temperature of school rooms.
4. What influence do school records have on the pupils?
5. Of what advantage to the teacher is a child's curiosity?
6. Speak of concentration of power.
7. Show the relation of study to recitation.
8. At what particular times should the teacher have gymnastic exercises?
9. Give some means of preventing disorder.
10. What do you take into consideration in punishing an offender?

ARITHMETIC.

J. L. BRIGHT, Examiner.

1. What are the fundamental rules of arithmetic? Upon what does the value of a figure depend? Indicate all the signs used in arithmetic.
2. A bought sheep for \$94; having lost 7, he sold $\frac{1}{2}$ of the remainder, at prime cost, for \$20. How many sheep had he at first?
3. Divide \$60 into four parts that shall be to each other as 1-3d, 1-4th, 1-5th and 1-6th.
4. A ladder 52 feet long stands close against the side of a building; how many feet must it be drawn out at the bottom that the top may be lowered four feet?
5. I pay \$19.20 premium for insuring $\frac{3}{4}$ of my house at $\frac{1}{4}\%$. What is the value of my house?
6. What is the discount at 6% on \$640, due 2 years and 9 months hence, money being worth 8%?
7. A cistern is filled by one pipe in 6 hours, and by another in 9 hours; in what time will it be filled by both together?
8. What sum of money at interest will gain as much in three months as \$100 will gain in two years?
9. Define ratio and proportion. Is 4: 9:: 3: 11 a true proportion?
10. Two thirds equals three-fifths of twice what number?